



Goal of Sturm under attack.

Photo by Andrei Golovanov

EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FIELD DAY

Four out of the six Soviet clubs competing in the European football cups have entered the next round after the second leg on September 30.

In the European Winners Cup, Kiev Dynamo drew their away game vs. Turkish Trabzonspor, 1-1, and have qualified having won the home encounter, 1-0.

CHIBURDANIDZE STILL A POINT AHEAD

World chess titlist Maya Chiburdanidze and challenger Nana Alexandria (White) drew in the eighth game of the title match

SPOTLIGHT ON WATER MOTOR FIXTURE

Muscovite Andrei Zhirov, Boris Klyushnikov, from Leningrad, Vladimir Zaitsev and Vladimir Kashirin, from Voronezh, Mikhail Zaitchikov, from Kuban, Alexander Milyakov, from Ulyanovsk, and Valery Usolkin, from Togliatti, each picked up two individual titles out of a total of 20 at the recent national water motor sports championship. They won their respective five-mile and

DECISIONS OF VOLLEYBALL FEDERATION

A general assembly of the European Volleyball Federation, held in Sofia, discussed the sport's prospects in Europe and adopted a new federation charter.

after a treble repetition of positions, Chiburdanidze leads 4.5 to 3.5.

The next eight games of the match will be played in Tbilisi. To retain her title, Chiburdanidze only needs to pick up eight points.

Calgary, Canada, will host the 1988 winter Olympics, and Seoul will be the site of the 1988 summer Olympic Games by decision of the Baden-Baden Session of the International Olympic Committee.

OF INTEREST

Cycling to Siberia

Vladimir Khanakov, 60, from Pskov recently covered nearly six thousand kilometres on route to Siberia on a bike made at the Minsk bike plant.

Khanakov is a compulsive traveller; every summer he goes hiking, sailing or canoeing, and this experience came in handy during his two-month marathon trip. He himself believes he was given the impulse to undertake the journey by a celebrated G. Travkin, also from Pskov, who had cycled as many as 85,000 kilometres along the perimeters of the Soviet borders in three years in the 20s.

Altogether 150 top entrants took part; now they are preparing for the 1982 European championship in Vyborg.

Olya Zubareva receives the prize.

ALL GAMES WITHOUT A SPOT

The USSR handball Olympic winning women's side captured an annual international tournament in Vilnius, winning all its

five games, defeating the GDR, 20-17, in the final one.

The USSR junior team came second, followed by the GDR, Romania, Bulgaria and Lithuania.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and often in other latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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HOW LONG WILL THE MATCH LAST?

Several hundred sports writers and representatives of chess federations in various countries gathered recently in the Salvar congress hall in Merano for a press conference by world chess champion Anatoly Karpov, held only a day before the world title match got under way.

Asked what he thought of a possible course of the match, Karpov drew an analogy with the two preceding tournaments which drew the same competitors.

I do not mind at all if it turns out this way, Karpov commented, but think this would cause dissatisfaction among organizers and fans alike who are prepared to see the match through even if it lasts two or three months.

WEIGHTLIFTING NAMES THE BEST

A Achchayev, from the USSR, and D. Pollack, from Czechoslovakia, won the Big Prize of Czechoslovak international weightlifting tournament, which featured only two divi-

sions—the 90 and 110 kg. Pollack captured the former division, totalling 355 kg, ahead of G. Klimenckov, of the USSR, with 342.5 kg. Achchayev came first with 400 kg.

HANG GLIDING PICKS UP IN A BIG WAY

Andrei Karatkin, designer from the Russian Federation first team, won the overall title at the first ever national hang gliding championship, held in

the Tuva ASSR. In all, 40 entrants from 15 teams took part. The Russian Federation captured the team title.

RECORD FOR A START

World record cycling holder and national titlist Sergei Kopylov has clocked 1 min 4.933 sec in the 1,000 m standing start, a

new national mark, at the start of the national cup competition at a new track in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan.

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Olya Zubareva receives the prize.

ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS

ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

The Soviet-Angolan Treaty has paved the way for specific agreements and for the development of cooperation over a wide range of spheres—for instance, in the fields of politics, the economy and trade, held Luis Douciqu Paulo de Castro. We have many Soviet specialists in our country. They are at work in industry and working at power plants, in agriculture, and in the cultural sphere. The Soviet Union is also helping Angola to strengthen its defense capability. This is not to say, however, that there are Soviet combat troops in Angola. On the whole, we can state that links between us are developing rapidly and with benefit for both sides.

ON THE SOUTH-AFRICAN INVASION OF ANGOLA

The recent invasion has been

on a much larger scale, with the South Africans making use of

racism.

The interviewer was

Nikolai ZABOROV

from the Soviet "Black Bird".

By air—from Moscow

INFORMATION

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AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL

New York. The Soviet Union's proposal that the following item—"The avoidance of nuclear catastrophe: a UN General Assembly Declaration", be entered on the agenda of the Assembly's 36th Session in the category of an important and urgent issue has been approved by the General Committee of the UN General Assembly.

Under these circumstances the USSR believes that the minimum urgent measures that could be taken by the UN in order to contain the dangerous course of international developments, would be to firmly and unequivocally speak out against the first-strike nuclear tactics and to proclaim the use of nuclear arms in such a case as being a heinous crime against humanity.

The Soviet proposal met opposition in the General Committee only from the American delegate, who confirmed that the US Administration was not interested in the adoption of concrete measures to lower the danger of a nuclear confrontation.

FACTS and EVENTS

Two clandestine caches of firearms and side-arms have been seized by the security services in the state of Hyderabad, in India. The PTI news agency reports that the weapons are smuggled into India from China and Pakistan.

The police in Miami, USA, has arrested more than 10 people in an operation against drug-addicts. As a result, more than 240 kg of cocaine worth about 40 million dollars were confiscated.

© West German journalist I. Uralisch has been expelled from Angola. As the Angolan ANGOP news agency pointed out this measure had been necessitated by the fact that his conduct was "incompatible with the ethics of a journalist".

© Bombs have badly damaged the buildings of the Palace of Justice and the Central Post Office in Northern Ireland and in solidarity with the struggle of communists who are to take a 18-month theoretical and practical course. PTI reports that the first Indian spaceman is expected to be ready to venture into space in 1983.

Many Parisians turned out for a demonstration in protest against the colonial policy being pursued by the British government in Northern Ireland and in solidarity with the struggle of communists who are to take a 18-month theoretical and practical course. PTI reports that the first Indian spaceman is expected to be ready to venture into space in 1983.

INDIAN SPACEMEN START TRAINING

Bangalore. PTI-TASS. It is reported from the main space exploration centre here that before long the ten Indian candidates selected to be trained as spacemen will undergo additional tests under a system devised for the training of Soviet cosmonauts. Six out of the ten will later be sent to Stella Township, near Moscow, where they will be submitted to selection procedures, after which two of them will be included in a group of cosmonauts who are to take a 18-month theoretical and practical course. PTI reports that the first Indian spaceman is expected to be ready to venture into space in 1983.

KOMISCHE OPER IN MOSCOW

The Komische Oper ballet company from the GDR has begun its guest performances at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre.

For over a decade now, these two theatres have maintained artistic links: many Soviet conductors, directors and actors have worked in Berlin, while their German counterparts are frequent visitors to the Soviet capital. The programme also includes one-act ballets to music by Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert and Dabuay.

Two ballets by contemporary German composer Georg Kaiser. One of them, "The Black Birds", has already been produced by Berlin company chief choreographer Tom Schilling, at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre.

The other is "A New Midsummer Night's Dream", based on Shakespeare's comedy. The programme also includes one-act ballets to music by Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert and Dabuay.

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WOMEN FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD MEET IN CONGRESS

Today the notion of "peace" has a universal value. Only in peace can people realize all their hopes and aspirations for a better life and for a bright future for the coming generations. The critical task facing us today is to do everything to prevent nuclear arms from being activated, to get rid of the military threat that hangs over the world, and to protect life itself. Thus said Leonid Brezhnev, in his message to the World Congress of Women being held in Prague under the motto, "For Equality, National Independence and Peace".

It is being attended by upwards of a thousand delegates from women's organizations in 124 countries. V. Nikolayeva-Torenskaya, heads a delegation from the Soviet Women's Committee, of which she is chairwoman.

Also present are representatives of international organizations and specialized UN bodies. Among the guests are Gustav Husak, President of Czechoslovakia, and other Czechoslovak leaders, as well as Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council.

In her opening address Freda Brown, President of the Women's International Democratic Federation, expressed her confidence that the congress would mark a significant contribution to solving the tasks confronting not only the women's movement but the entire world, the most important of these is the removal of the threat of war and the preservation and consolidation of peace.

AN ADDITIONAL VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA REFLECTING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE REPUBLIC OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN KIRGHIZIA. Over this period Kirghizia has increased its industrial output by 27 per cent, and its national income has gone up by nearly 20 per cent. Moreover, the Soviet republic has considerably strengthened its engineering, metal-working, instrument-making and power industries.

Round the Soviet Union

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INDIRA GANDHI: WE COULD SETTLE THE AFGHAN PROBLEM IN A FORTNIGHT

Delhi. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, has said that the solution of the Afghan problem is prevented by official Washington which does not even want to consider the possibility of such a solution on a basis which we believe is both solid and constructive. We are convinced that the Pakistanis and the Indians are prepared to study the recent proposals put forward

by the Afghan government. Mrs Gandhi noted. However, American State Secretary A. Haig has reacted them out of hand.

According to the Indian prime minister, Washington believes that it is advisable to leave the so-called Afghan problem unsolved in order that it may be regularly used in the "cold war" it is waging against the USSR.

INITIATIVE OF

EL SALVADORAN PATRIOTS

New York. The patriotic forces of El Salvador have launched an initiative to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in that Central Latin American country. A statement by the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front proposes holding peaceful talks

with the military and civilian leaders of the junta in the presence of government representatives from other countries in the capacity of observers.

The proposals, made public at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly, call for the American Administration to end military interference in El Salvadoran affairs.

SHAZLI CALLS

FOR CHANGES IN EGYPT

Beirut. An appeal to the future Egyptian president for a change from the policy followed by Anwar Sadat, which went counter to the interests of the Arab peoples, has come from General Saeedine al-Shazli, Secretary-General of the Egyptian Patriotic Front and former Head of the General Staff of

the Egyptian Armed Forces. In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper "Al-Safir", the General said he was in favour of freeing all political prisoners, of lifting all emergency measures at present in force in Egypt, and of abolishing the dictatorial laws introduced by Sadat.



Drawing by Alexander Umyarov

SPANIARDS SAY «NO» TO NATO

Madrid. There is a growing wave of protest here against the intention of Calvo Sotelo's government to push Spain into NATO.

Serious concern that once it becomes a member of NATO,

Spain will automatically be turned into a nuclear arsenal, was expressed by delegates attending a symposium held in the Spanish capital on the initiative of the anti-NATO committee.

Paris. In the wake of the decision to devalue the French franc, the French Council of Ministers has announced emergency measures to combat inflation. For six months, the cost of services will be frozen, along with prices in hotels, restaurants and cafés; restrictions are to be imposed on the increases in the price of electricity and gas. Over the next three months the cost of certain basic foods will also remain unchanged.

Simultaneously, the government has introduced severe restrictions on the profits of those companies which import raw materials and goods from abroad. The sum of money earmarked for industrial growth are to be cut by 15,000 million francs as compared with the amounts proposed in the original budget for 1982. During his meeting with trade union leaders, J. Delors, French Finance and Economics Minister, asked the latter to restrain their wage demands for the time being.

It is here that the biggest threat lies: the Soviet Union believes that to count on victory in a nuclear war is insane, whereas America is "thinking about the impossible".

As for the Pentagon answer to the question "what does America need the MX for" (for the "preservation of total uncertainty"), any clear-headed observer could not fail to notice the grandiose foolishness of the whole idea. Charles Yost, an American publicist and diplomat who died recently, predicted in this respect that within a few years everyone would be astonished that we could have given serious consideration to developing such an extravagant monster as the MX missile system.

But just how do the Americans conceive of such a "victory" in their "New Chapters of Cybernetics", Norbert Wiener warns: if we program a machine to win, then we must have a clear understanding of what such a victory implies. If we demand victory having no idea of what we mean by victory we'll face a spectre knocking on our door.

Washington has still to explain what it means by "victory" in a nuclear war. Indeed such an explanation is hardly likely to be forthcoming. A purely quantitative approach to the subject—awarding victory on points—that whichever side loses the lowest number of people, wins—cannot be taken seriously. From this point of view Germany was the victor of World War II since it suffered fewer casualties than the victims of its aggression.

Ronald Reagan's Administration is hindering debate and the policy of settling tricky issues through peaceful means, i.e. via negotiation. It has revived the "cold war" and is preventing the independent development of many countries. O'Done said.

But as we see it here in the Soviet Union, the silliness of this project takes the back seat by comparison to its decidedly sinister aspect. MX missiles, 60-tonne monsters carrying 10 warheads 335 kilotonnes each, in other words each missile is equivalent to 167-plus "Hiroshima" bombs, look like first-strike weapons. The American Council of Economic Priorities concludes in its report, "Unjustified expense: an analysis of the projected MX system", that the attempts to develop a missile for striking at the enemy's offensive means form the basic rationale for the development of the MX missile.

The critics of the MX programme (of whom there are quite a few) point out that there is no reason why the Soviet side should try and destroy all these American ground-based missiles at one stroke. This is both extremely difficult and irresponsible because two other components of the American strategy, "blitz" would still remain, i.e. the submarine and air-borne missiles. Finally, the logic of selective attack argues in this theory of "victory" in nuclear warfare, which runs counter to the Soviet military doctrine.

A strike against the enemy's offensive means while the latter

is still intact would be disastrous for the whole of mankind of a Soviet-American nuclear conflict.

The new American programmes for bolstering strategic armaments make the world an increasingly dangerous place to live in and force the Soviet Union to take steps to retain the balance of power.

What indeed does America need the MX for? The Pentagon's answer is—let the PLU. The PLU is another abbreviation coined by American "thinkers" standing for the "preservation of total uncertainty". To keep the enemy confused about the location of missiles and thus prevent him from destroying them at one blow, various variants of the strategy have been devised. Reagan's predecessor, Jimmy Carter, proposed in his programme to shuttle 100 missiles around 4,000

AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN IRANIAN AIR CRASH

Teheran. Mohsen Rezai, the Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, has announced the results of the investigation into the crash on September 30 of the Iranian C-130 cargo plane in which Iranian high-ranking officials, including the Defense Minister Colonel Namjoo and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General V. Fellahi, lost their lives.

Speaking at a press conference, Rezai said that the investigation had yielded what he described as "interesting results". It turns out that the plane crashed due to electronic interference from an American AWACS plane.

FRANCE TAKES DRASTIC ACTION

Paris. In the wake of the decision to devalue the French franc, the French Council of Ministers has announced emergency measures to combat inflation. For six months, the cost of services will be frozen, along with prices in hotels, restaurants and cafés; restrictions are to be imposed on the increases in the price of electricity and gas. Over the next three months the cost of certain basic foods will also remain unchanged.

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Many thousands of demonstrators marched through the streets of Brighton, Great Britain, recently, in a march, organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, in condemnation of the plans of the American military to turn the European continent into an American nuclear bridgehead. Many of the marchers were delegates to the Labour Party conference taking place in this seaside resort. In the photo: marchers in the streets of Brighton.

FACTS and EVENTS

© Graduation exams have started in Ethiopia for those taking part in the fifth stage of the national campaign to eliminate illiteracy. Over the past five months, hundreds of Ethiopians have learnt how to read, write and count, while in the last two years some ten million people have received elementary education in Ethiopia.

© The Ambassador for Granada to the United Nations has declared that his government possesses irrefutable evidence that the United States "is preparing an act of aggression against his country".

© The British government has announced some changes in the conditions for the inmates of prisons in Northern Ireland. This is seen as a concession to the Long Kesh prisoners who have just ended their seven-months hunger strike in support of their rights.

© Two new kindergartens for 700 children of the capital's industrial and office workers have opened in Kabul.

PEOPLE

Swedish film producer Ingmar Bergman has announced his intention of leaving the cinema after work on his next film is completed. He has just finished writing the script—but the producer is keeping quiet about the subject of his new movie. The only thing that is known about it is that it will be a West German-American production and that shooting will start in 1983, in Munich, where Bergman has been living since 1976 following problems with the Swedish tax authorities.

Although the experiment is to be completed late in autumn, nevertheless, the Prudential Insurance Co plans to build an ice castle in the snow next summer.

Having been left homeless, the 19-strong Merz family, from West Germany, decided to move into an old dilapidated house, not far from the city of Limburg. The former owner of the building allowed the Merzes to settle on his property. The whole family set to work on their new home and finally made it fairly habitable. However, the city fathers have refused to allow the Merzes to legitimize their occupation of the house and won't give permission for it to be connected to the city water mains or electricity supply. For six years now, the family has lived without light, heating or running water.

The 'gold fish' slips through the hooks

Sonia 25,000 anglers took part in an unusual "Salmon Derby", held in the gulf of Bugal Sound, not far from Seattle, in the USA. The large numbers were attracted by the sponsor's announcement promising a prize of one million dollars to the lucky angler who caught a specially marked salmon.

Also, to the competitor's great distress, the "gold fish" missed their hook. A model of salmon, on the other hand, remained in the sponsor's camp, that they did not have to pay out the one million dollar prize, and, secondly, they pocketed a large sum in takings.

Representatives of the USSR and Britain arrived in Murmansk to accept the salvaged gold.

OF INTEREST

The 'gold fish' slips through the hooks

Another book

More than 30 years have passed since the day when Doris Lilly American author wrote her book "How to Marry a Millionaire". However, during this period inflation has caused her to make a few corrections to her creative plan. "One million dollars today is not such a very big money", she admits. She is now writing a book on "How to Marry a Billionaire".

Another book

Landscape gardener in Switzerland are highly inventive when it comes to designing power lawns. In this photo: a park in Switzerland, flower, gravel and other lawns.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHITE HOUSE: FOR NEGOTIATIONS BUT FROM POSITIONS OF STRENGTH!

The White House programme creates a serious threat to the efforts, which are being made now to normalize international relations, Vladi Korolov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the new military programme of the US Administration.

In declaring his new programme, the US president made it clear that it is viewed as a certain "trump card" at the forthcoming talks. Does Washington seriously believe that it is possible to hold fruitful talks with the Soviet Union on such a basis? The USSR has declared and is declaring now for serious, fair and constructive talks based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

The author stresses that the White House military programme has been enthusiastically welcomed among the circles of the US military-industrial complex. The US press reports, for example, that Reagan's decision on the production of B-1 aircraft rang like music to the Rockwell International Corporation which builds these bombers. But while the White House moves promise new super-profits to the "manufacturers of death", they signal to the American taxpayers that nearly another 180,000 million dollars will be pumped out from their pockets within the next five years, as American newspapers write.

WHO BACKS SOUTH AFRICAN RACISTS?

Strange as it might seem, but this is how things stand: after the news of the South African racists' aggression against sovereign Angola, not only experienced observers, but also other people of common sense turned their eyes to Washington, rather than Pretoria, writes Vitaly Kobayashi in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Some of them guessed, the others correctly assessed the situation and concluded that the South African authorities would not have dared to take the step on their own, without getting a go-ahead from Washington.

As is known, the author goes on, the United States is fully dependent on South African minerals and its entire policy rests on manganese, cobalt and chromium. It also is an open secret that South Africa is high on the list of Washington geopoliticians' military-strategic priorities. Properly speaking, there's little new to tell of it. This is how things stand also in the past. But the new aspect is the extremity, regardless of everything, including, it seems, of the long-term national interests of the United States itself, with which those who are acting now, the author concludes.

TORY RECORDS

Over the past few weeks, government offices in Whitehall have been issuing numerous statements to the effect that the industrial recession has now reached rock-bottom and that the worst times have been left behind, writes V. Chukayev in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Yet, recent statistics suggest quite the opposite. In September, inflation reached 11.5 per cent, although the Conservatives' promise to lower prices figures prominently in their election manifesto. Industrial output for the second quarter of the year fell still further, as compared with the first three months of 1981. The collapse of the economy brought on by the government's policies can be most clearly seen from the growing number of bankruptcies. Last year, nearly 7.5 thousand companies went out of business. Apart from the record level of unemployment, the Conservative government has succeeded in breaking yet another questionable European record: among NATO countries, Britain spends the greatest per capita percentage on military purposes. Especially expensive are the Tories' nuclear ambitions: it is estimated that the modernization of the present nuclear submarine fleet will cost six thousand million pounds, concludes Chukayev.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT

In comment on the results of the "Solidarity" congress in Gdańsk, the TASS news agency says that the programme adopted at the congress leaves no doubt that it is a counter-revolutionary document in which "Solidarity" puts itself above the Polish National Assembly, the Sejm. Many of the statements in this programme provide clear evidence that the "Solidarity" leaders are turning their organization into an opposition to socialist Poland and that they have proclaimed seizure of political power in the country as its aim.

It is emphasized that some capitalist countries are taking advantage of the complex internal situation in Poland to step up the destructive and saboteur activities.

Inflation helps write

another book

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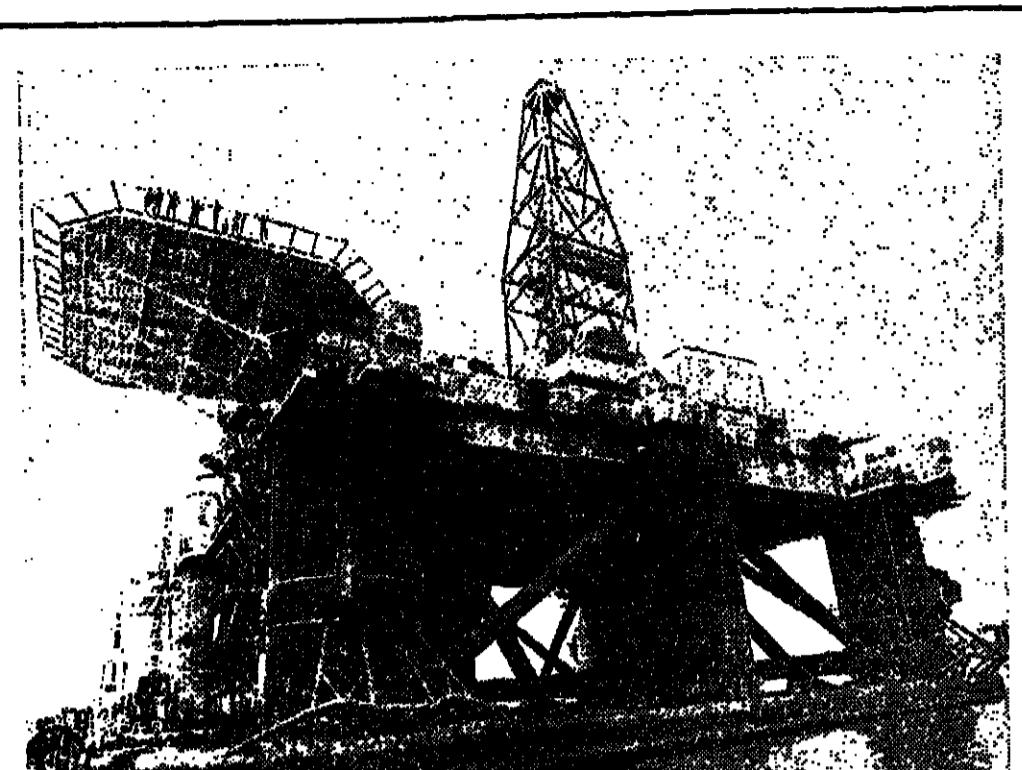
Round the Soviet Union

AN AMATEUR THEATRE IN THE MOST NORTH WESTERN DISTRICT CENTRE OF THE SOVIET UNION—LAVRENTIY—HAS SHOWN ITS FELLOW-VILLAGERS OSTROVSKY'S COMEDY, "TRUTH IS GOOD BUT HAPPINESS IS BETTER". The Magadan Region has 14 amateur theatres. People from their companies are miners, seamen, builders, doctors and cultural workers.

MOUFLONS (WILD MOUNTAIN SHEEP) HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED INTO A NATURE RESERVE IN KODRY, MOLDAVIA, FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA. All conditions have been created for the animals to feel at home and more than 800 hectares of forests have been set aside for the experiment. If it is a success, the mouflons will be widely settled in other forests in the republic. The foresters, in charge of the new settlers, believe they like the different grasses and bushes to be found in Kodry, as well as its climate. This has been proved by the fact that the mouflons have given birth to offspring.

700 KG OF THIS YEAR'S CROP OF ROSE OIL HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED FROM THE CRIMEA TO FRANCE. The well-known firms of Christian Dior, Chanel and Coiffy have been using the oil for more than 10 years now to produce some of a particularly delicate and long-lasting smell. This year rose oil from the Crimea was ordered by firms from more than 40 countries, including Japan, Britain, West Germany and Italy.

PROJECTS ARE AFOOT IN ARMENIA TO COVER 4,000 HECTARES OF BARREN MOUNTAIN SLOPE WITH FOREST. Foresters have learned how to get saplings to grow on the stony areas. Deep holes are dug and filled with fertile soil. In many districts the trees are planted in terraces. Almond, chestnut, pine and juniper grow well in the area.



Floating platform "Shelf-2".

'SHELF-2'

"Shelf-2" is a floating platform designed to drill prospecting wells to a depth of six thousand metres. It is being assembled by the shipyards at Astrakhan, a city in the delta of the Volga.

Drilling can be continued from "Shelf-2" even in conditions of six metres waves and with winds blowing at 18 metres a second.

Extraction of oil on the off-shore shelf, always carries a threat of pollution. Accidents at oil rigs which have resulted in oil slicks over vast areas of sea and ocean, with considerable damage to the marine fauna, have occurred more than once in the world. "Shelf-2" is to be fitted

recently, more than half of prospecting drilling in the Caspian has been carried out to depths of between five and six kilometres. The search for oil and gas from drilling platforms is developing at a growing pace. Such platforms are in operation in the Caspian off the shores of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenia.

with special mechanisms which will seal the well off in case of emergency.

"Shelf-2" will be used in the Caspian Sea, where oil workers from Azerbaijan have for many years been developing the oil fields under the sea bed.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

INTENSIFICATION—VITAL FOR INDUSTRY

The Soviet Union has entered the eighties with a considerable production potential at its disposal, writes IZVESTIA. Between 1965 and 1980 fixed assets—the main element in the country's economic potential—grew from 350,000 million to 1,140,000 million roubles, i.e., by more than three times.

The further development of resources on this scale is impossible and, what is more important, it would be ineffective.

With full employment of the population the growth of labour resources is limited by purely demographic factors. Whilst in the case of the development of natural resources, restrictions are of an economic nature. Let's take the following example by way of illustration. In the past five-year plan period (1976-1980), the cost of extracting one tonne of oil was twice as high as it was early in the 70s. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) the cost will go up even more. Therefore, though it is theoretically possible to maintain the growth in oil output that took place in the past, it is economically inexpedient.

The proliferation of Russian among the indigenous nationalities of the union and autonomous republics, does no harm to the development of their own native languages. On the contrary, from Russian many scientific and political terms are borrowed, forming the intrinsic elements of other languages. A big step forward was taken in this respect in the 70s. In the 1970 population census, 41,800,000 people claimed they spoke fluent Russian as their second language, the equivalent figure for the 1970 census, was 61,300,000 people.

THE TEACHER AS AN ACTOR

The work of a teacher is very close to that of an actor, writes a well-known Soviet actor, Arkadi Ralkin in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Every day, a teacher performs on the stage of a children's theatre on which the curtain never comes down. I believe that today teachers need to take the bit between their teeth and to tell children about the complicated problems they are likely to encounter on the stage of life when they are in the street, in a shop, or travelling on public transport. It is not wise to swathe a child solely in fairy tales, to wrap him up in cotton wool.

As never before, the teacher today needs to sup-

plement knowledge of his own particular subject with knowledge of life. He should be full of his personal impressions and be able to convey in his own words, rather than in trite or bookish terms, his civic feelings of both love and hatred.

A teacher's workshop is hidden from our eyes by the walls of the classroom. It is art's function to push back these walls. We need documentary films about virtuous teachers.

Open lessons on the art of teaching should be given in schools and teachers' "benefit performances" should be held for wide sections of the public so that everyone can hear our applause for the teacher.

PROBING URALS POTENTIAL

The Urals, a region with plentiful mineral resources, has no harm to the development of their own native languages. On the contrary, from Russian many scientific and political terms are borrowed, forming the intrinsic elements of other languages. A big step forward was taken in this respect in the 70s. In the 1970 population census, 41,800,000 people claimed they spoke fluent Russian as their second language, the equivalent figure for the 1970 census, was 61,300,000 people.

Since most of the Urals ore deposits were opened long time ago and now practically worked up, specialists get the feeling that the Urals potential has become depleted and thus the time has come to use ore from other areas, he points out. Research in the area has proved there is still some ore around but it has to be looked for deeper underground than at present. Now, continues the scientist, we are studying the geological history of the region, the composition of the earth crust, and distribution of pockets of minerals. We still have not learned enough, the author points out, about the Urals' north where areas can be strip-mined. Our geophysicists are learning to correctly forecast the location of yet undiscovered deposits, and have developed appropriate novel techniques and equipment which are now being introduced in production. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) special emphasis will be laid on research at a superdeep well in the Urals.

We are getting support from the economists, continues the author, who believe we are on the right track. We need to look for new deposits in the Urals and develop the dumps there covering a huge area ever since before the revolution of 1917, concludes the article.

As never before, the teacher today needs to sup-

OIL FROM SAND

Experts at the Azerbaijan Research Institute for Oil Technology have developed new technique which will facilitate the commercial extraction of oil from oil-bearing sands.

All that is needed is an excavator and a metal barrel. The oil-bearing sand is treated with a special solvent which virtually washes the fuel clean of all grains of sand.

Tests of the new technique showed that 95 per cent of the oil could be separated from the sand. According to estimates, dozens of millions of tonnes of oil in Azerbaijan alone can thus be extracted, while the purified sand can be used in civil engineering.

TROUT IN THE PAMIR GLACIERS

The inhabitants of villages along the banks of the swift rivers of the Pamir Mountains recently observed a rare phenomenon. Shoals of trout were on the move to spawning areas on the glaciers of this country's highest mountain range. The shoals overcame rapids and waterfalls, and appeared oblivious of danger.

To keep the trout out of trouble, teams of hunters, amateur anglers and schoolchildren are now on patrol. A ban has been placed on all trout-fishing until November 1.

Trout from the mountain rivers of Tajikistan are distinguished for their weight—600-800 grams.

New recipe for bread-making

The wheat round loaves, now to be seen in Kharkov shops, have been made from a new recipe. A fermentated preparation was used in the baking. This not only keeps the loaves fresh for a much longer period of time, it also improves their taste and outward appearance. A method has also been devised of baking loaves from tritikale—a hybrid of wheat and rye containing much protein.

Places to visit



Ripsime church.

ECHMIADZIN

Armenia abounds in ancient cultural monuments—the silent witnesses of a civilization which, over the course of centuries, has created many architectural masterpieces. Prominent among the latter are the shrines of Echmiadzin, a town situated some 20 km from Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.

There were people living on the present site of today's Echmiadzin way back in the 2nd century B.C. With the adoption of Christianity early in the 4th century under Gregory the Enlightener, the first Patriarch of Armenia, a cathedral was built at Echmiadzin, in 303, and became the main shrine of the monastery which subsequently grew up round it.

Echmiadzin is the centre of the Armenian-Gregorian Church and the residence of the Catholicos (it retains this significance up to the present day).

Restored many times in the course of its 1678 years of existence, the cathedral is decorated with fine frescoes painted by Ovanesyan, an Armenian artist of the early 16th century, and by his grandson at the end of the century.

At Echmiadzin and not far from it many outstanding monuments of Armenian architecture are to be found.



The great hall of the Echmiadzin Cathedral.

Close links between farms and Latvian Agricultural Academy

This year every second first-year student at the Latvian Agricultural Academy has been sent there by his or her collective or state farm. The number of students subsidized by their place of work has increased under the programme of cooperation between the academy and the farms of Latvia. During their practicals, would-

be specialists study the specific problems involved in running a farm, they then attempt to solve these problems in their yearly or graduation papers. Jānis Pankē, sent to the academy by the Alauķiņi collective farm, has drawn up a project for the reconstruction of old farm houses. His work has received top marks and is now being put into effect.

During their practicals, would-

Health resort frequented by Marco Polo

Local archaeologists from Alma-Ata have unravelled the mystery of a village situated on the mountainous plateau of Asyay and deserted since times immemorial.

The plateau has a harsh climate with frosts and snow storms lasting nine months of the year, and avalanches blocking the only road to the valleys below. In summer, it is very dry here. Research has shown, however, that many centuries ago the plateau was densely populated.

It is thought that this ancient health resort was in operation for many centuries before it was destroyed by wars.

VIEWPOINT

SPORT FOR EVERYONE

Olympic champion Anatoly Kolesov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, comments on the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution, "On the Continued Development of Mass Physical Training and Sport".

For most people sport is still only an exciting spectacle. Care for health, indeed, the most valuable human asset, is linked in large measure with the care shown for the advancement of physical training and sport in this country. The above resolution calls for vigorous and diverse measures to make physical training an inherent element of people's everyday lives.

Over the past few years, this country has built around 200 stadiums, over 11,000 gyms, and 230 swimming pools. Unique Olympic facilities went up in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallinn; now that the 1980 Olympic Games are behind us, local residents attend sports and health-building groups centred on the Olympic facilities. Various sports groups, for children and adults alike, are mushrooming at factories and educational establishments.

There are now around 8,000 sports clubs operating on a neighbourhood basis, or attached to sports facilities or amusement parks in our cities alone. Over 10,000,000 people attend such clubs.

We believe that people must be given all opportunities for physical training directly at factories in villages, at educational establishments and the local neighbourhoods. There are plans to build more sports grounds, recreational complexes, and sports clubs in residential districts.

Critical importance attaches to physical training: instruction in schools and colleges, to regular extramural and optional physical training courses, and to the physical training of children of pre-school age.

We have a pretty good basis on which to develop physical training among all sectors of the population. I have in mind the nationwide sports rating complex introduced back in 1981 and called "Ready for Labour and Defence".

Now this complex provides massive sports entertainment for the Soviet people. New, more exacting ratings were introduced in March 1982, featuring six levels for people ranging in age from seven to 60 and even over.

The complex all-round competitions are part of the first-most popular stage of the regular Tournament of Soviet Nations. The finals in the tournament's winter sports will be held next year, and the summer sports finals in 1983.

Clean air in Kaunas

The central street in Kaunas has been completely closed to vehicles. This step, which leaves the centre of the city entirely in the hands of pedestrains, is part of a conservation programme adopted by the city.

The old part of Kaunas has been used as the model for this programme. Here, all small lorries have been done away with, the houses have been connected to the city's main central heating system, and gas cookers in kitchens have been replaced with electric units. All the old streets have been closed to transport which is diverted instead to ring-roads. Each backyard has been planted on an individual basis with trees, bushes and flowers.

The experience of Kaunas is taken into account when planning new industrial centres in Lithuania. Although over the past ten years the number of cars and lorries in this republic has doubled, no increased pollution from exhaust gas has been registered in the towns. The architects have drawn up plans in good time for the diversion of all traffic to motorways outside the city limits. New residential estates are separated from factories by green belts.

The use of thermal waters for different purposes in the Mostovskiy District of the Krasnodar Territory, to heat houses, is supplied to fish-farms to stimulate the breeding of marketable fish and small fry.

Most administrative buildings and living accommodation in the village of Mostovskaya are heated and supplied with underground hot water. The natural supplies of hot water are also used in wood-working, in washing wool, and in the production of concrete parts.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Marina KONDRATYEVA

This ballerina's art is characterized by its astonishingly harmonic combination of what might appear to be two mutually exclusive traits: the emotional and the intellectual. Romantic emphasis and spiritual purity, nobility and lightness of movement, the beautifully clear line of her dancing style and her genuine talent for acting—these are the other distinguishing features of Kondratyeva's dancing.

She was born into a family of scientists who were enamoured of art. This love they transmitted to their daughter. "The main memory of my childhood," says Kondratyeva, "was an overpowering longing to dance, the well-worn patches on the soles of my shoes. I began to dance in public while still a child—before an audience of wounded hospital patients—it was the time of the Great Patriotic War..."

Graduating from the Moscow Ballet School, Kondratyeva became a soloist with the Bolshoi Theatre. The parts danced by the ballerina are noted for their wide range of emotions and the subtle way in which she is able to transmit to the audience exactly what the characters she is impersonating are feeling. Juliet, Musa and Giselle are among the dancer's best artistic achievements.

Following the legendary Ulanova in the part of Juliet was both difficult and risky. However, Kondratyeva found her own key to the role. Her Juliet is our contemporary, while Juliet as danced by Ulanova was a Shakespearean heroine of the Renaissance age.

Her rendering of the part of Musa (in the ballet "Ragusa") to music by Sergei Rachmaninov is an emotional account of the birth of poetic inspiration. The impression was formed that Kondratyeva spent her whole time flying through the air. Having given an ideal interpretation of the role of Musa she was for a long time its only exponent.

Finally, to Giselle, Kondratyeva's favourite role, "The ballerina moves across the stage in an airborne white cloud, transfixed for one second in a pose allowing one to appreciate to the full



the spirituality and femininity of her art, and then, as if seized by a light breeze, she again circles in a gentle movement..." this is how the theater critic Kamilla Yuzhina described Kondratyeva's Giselle.

Today Marina Kondratyeva, instructor and coach at the Bolshoi, imparts her skills to the younger generation. Among her pupils is Nalya Arkhipova, a graduate from the Moscow Ballet School, prizewinner at the 4th International Ballet Competition and now accepted into the Bolshoi Ballet Company.

Yuli GALKIN

Wide variety of styles and genres

The 3rd "Moscow Autumn" Music Festival is to be held in our capital in October 13-22. "This year's festival is somewhat different from its predecessors," says Yuri Levitin, Vice-Chairman of the Festival's Organizing Committee.

There are to be 31 concerts in all, including two new programmes — of military-patriotic and organ music, while the number of composers and performers taking part is to be

enlarged. All forms of music, without exception, are included in the festival programme. Six concerts of symphonic and ten of chamber music are planned. Muscovites will be given the opportunity of hearing all the most notable works recently created by our capital's composers. In the field of brass, chamber, choir and jazz music, as well as songs and other genres, by composers of all ages are to be performed. Many will be played by our leading soloists and orchestras.

NEW LAURELS FOR THE CIRCUS

The first International festival of the circus art of socialist countries recently took place in Havana.

Taking part were clowns, animal tamers, gymnasts, acrobats and jugglers from ten countries.

In accordance with festival regulations, all participants were required to present two numbers. The Soviet artists showed items called "The Games of Icarus" under the leadership of Ushakov and "Tamed Bears"

under the direction of Ibragimov. Both brought success to the Muscovites: the festival's Grand-Prix and third prize.

"The Laughter Prize" — the main reward in the clown contest — went to the Soviet clowns V. and B. Kondratova. A special prize "for an outstanding work of direction" was awarded to the Muscovite Zlotnikov, a producer with the all-Union board for circus programmes, attractive and numbers.



"The Games of Icarus" with Vladimir Ushakov in charge.
Photo by Yuri Bykovsky

TBILISI PUPPET THEATRE

A puppet theatre has been opened in Tbilisi. Their first performance was a play for grown-ups based on Alexander Dumas' novel "The Lady of the Camellias".

The director of the new theatre, Rezo Gabriadze, who has written scripts for the following films: "Don't Grieve", "The

Dreamers" and "Mimino", is a man of many talents. He draws excellent pictures and he has now turned to the world of puppets. "Although our actors are puppets," he says, "we shall try to show just how great and wide-ranging are the artistic abilities inherent in this art form. For our repertoire we will concentrate

A SEASON OF DEBUTS

The present season has turned into a season of debuts for us, says Galina Volchek, chief director of Moscow Sovremennik Theatre. Kvasha, one of our actors, is making his debut as a director with his production of "The Servitudes of Hypocrites", based on Bulgakov's "Molière". Kvasha, himself, will play the part of Molière. It is worthy of note that this play about the the-

atre and about the fate of the artist is being produced by an actor who, in his time, took part in the birth of the Sovremennik.

The season is also to be marked by the production of a new play "Love and Pigeons", by Gurkin, a young actor from the Omsk Drama Theatre, who is making his debut as a dramatist.

Tours. An evening devoted to Russian and Soviet classical music was a great success with the audience at the Konzerthaus, one of the biggest concert halls in Vienna. The Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Gennady Rostovtsev, played music by Glinka, Lyadov, Arensky, and Schnittke.



23 young artists from Moscow are exhibiting their works at the Artists Club on Krymskaya Embankment. Ilya Pravdin, "The Old Legend"; Kirill Mamontov, "Nostalgia".

Photo: V. Slobodkin

WHAT'S ON!

October 10-12

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 11—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera), 12—Concert by the Krasnoyarsk Dance Ensemble of Siberia.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Estonia Opera and Ballet Theatre (Estonian SSR), 10—Tormis, "Estonian Ballads" (opera-ballet), 11—Vardi, "Atila" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 12—Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet).

Stanslavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the ballet company of the Komische Oper (DDR), 10—Katzor, "A New Midsummer Night's Dream" (ballet). Stanslavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre performances: 11 (mat) Vainberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet); 11 (eve)—Mozart, "Le flûte philosophe" (opera), 12—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake".

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 10 (mat)—Double-bill:

At Honest, Clever, Bachelor (Mozart).

About a young man seeking for his place in life and society.

Cinema: "Imen' Moscovitsa" (25 Bakhrushina St.), Metro Perveskaya, 7 p.m.

Vanuava Cinema and Concert Hall (10a Leningradskaya

Blood Ties (Democratic Peo-

ple's Republic of Korea).

MN INFORMATION No. 86, 1981

BUSINESS

SESSION IN STOCKHOLM

Contacts and contracts

all-Swedish dairy products association on the delivery of butter to the Soviet Union.

The commission agreed on a long-term programme for the development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Sweden for the 1981-90 period. Other points discussed included ways of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries.

On N. Palolchev, Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, has received S. Lodwick, US Undersecretary for Agriculture.

On TASS and BTA have signed an agreement in Moscow which envisages the further expansion of cooperation in the sphere of information.

West German businessmen are interested in a further expansion of the mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation with the USSR. "You can hardly call this cooperation a one-way street. That this is not so, is proved by the operations of the Technounion company," said one of the managers of that Soviet-West German firm, Udo Völker.

Technounion is one of seven joint firms which have been set up in the FRG in recent years. firms, for the production of printing presses in the USSR. An agreement has been signed with the firm, Westfalia Linen for the manufacture of the Soviet-designed coal-mining combine K-103 under licence.

Technounion's managers say that the firm is turning into a veritable coordination centre for science and technology. It receives scientific and technical information from the USSR and the FRG and distributes it among the interested firms.

New fish processing plant in Peru

In the Peruvian town of Paita, a fish processing plant has come into operation. It has been built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

The plant will begin processing up to 20 thousand tonnes of fish a year. This figure will gradually rise to 60 thousand tonnes, when all its sections become fully operational.

Increasing goods turnover

Nearly 7,000 Hungarian Ikarus buses are to be supplied to the USSR next year.

In their turn Soviet enterprises are exporting to Hungary a considerable number of trucks and cars, including the new VAZ-2105 Lada, displayed with great success at the Budapest International Fair.

In the photo: Latvian specialist Khamkon with his Soviet colleague V. Shulgin in the rice field of a state farm.

Highway. 11 — Evening of humor featuring artists from Moscow, 11 — Evening of a fisherman's family due to the division of the country into two parts.

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